

Civil War general, and 2-term Governor. He served and honored Texas with dedication and in doing so, he helped mold the State into what it is today.

Sul Ross was dedicated to expanding the Texas economy and improving the State's education. His tax reforms and anti-trust legislation led to one of the greatest surpluses in State history. Ross was also the first to create a tax system to pay for State public schools, which is the same system we presently employ.

After serving as Governor, Ross took over the failing Texas A&M and revolutionized the institution. Today, the university is on the leading edge of agricultural science, education and research, and its students still look to their beloved former president as an academic lucky charm.

Upon his death in 1898, the legislature honored Ross by appropriating money for a college in his honor. Sul Ross State University opened for classes in 1920 and has become an example of exceptional higher education in west Texas.

Ross' education legacy has been recognized across Texas and he has had several primary and secondary schools named in his honor. This includes Sul Ross Middle School in the award winning Northside School District in San Antonio, TX.

Influential and inspirational citizens, such as Sul Ross, should be remembered by all Americans. He is a reminder of how one person can affect change and make better their community and their State. For his achievements, I recognize Sul Ross on this day.

IN RECOGNITION OF ST. HERMAN'S HOUSE OF HOSPITALITY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 2007

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize St. Herman's House of Hospitality, on the occasion of their 30th anniversary, and to celebrate their dedication to serving Cleveland's most vulnerable citizens.

Since its founding on September 27, 2007, St. Herman's has been an oasis for the homeless of Cleveland, providing warm meals, clothing, shelter, and a welcoming and compassionate environment. As the homeless among us get pushed to shadows of our society, St. Herman's has reached out to them, heeding the Gospel imperative to clothe the naked and feed the hungry.

St. Herman's, a monastery of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, provides shelter for hundreds of men a year and feeds thousands of people. When they cannot provide the services that their guests need, they direct them to people who can meet their needs.

Madam Speaker and colleagues, please join me in celebrating St. Herman's House of Hospitality. For 30 years St. Herman's has reaffirmed the basic dignity of all human beings in their service to the homeless. May we all follow St. Herman's example in our treatment of the most vulnerable citizens in our midst.

COMMENDING GLENN FRAZIER, OF MOBILE, ALABAMA, FOR HIS SERVICE DURING WORLD WAR II

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 2007

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise today to recognize Mr. Glenn Frazier of Mobile, AL, for his courageous service during World War II. At just 17 years of age, Mr. Frazier signed up to join the peacetime Army in the summer of 1941.

Volunteering to serve in the Philippines, where he would be a world away from the battle raging in Europe, he was assigned to the 75th Ordinance Depot and Supply Company. When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor and the Philippines, Corporal Frazier and thousands of American and Filipino troops were forced to retreat to the Bataan Peninsula. In April, 1942, he was one of 78,000 American and Filipino troops captured and forced to march to a prison camp more than 60 miles away without food or water. Thousands of the prisoners died during the week-long march that became known as the Bataan Death March.

After surviving months of horrific conditions at Camp O'Donnell, Corporal Frazier was shipped to Japan and spent nearly 3 years in various prison camps. The army presumed him to be dead in the summer of 1944, and confirmed him to be dead in 1945. However, after the second atomic bomb was dropped, his prison camp was abandoned by the guards, and Corporal Frazier and his fellow POWs escaped to freedom.

His story, along with other Mobilians, is told in the Ken Burns' documentary series "The War." Madam Speaker, the recognition of Mr. Glenn Frazier in "The War" documentary is an appropriate time for us to pause and thank him—and all of the soldiers who fought in World War II. They personify the very best America has to offer. I urge my colleagues to take a moment to pay tribute to Mr. Frazier and his selfless devotion to our country and the freedom we enjoy.

LACK OF ACCOUNTABILITY FOR IRAQ CONTRACTORS

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 2007

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Madam Speaker, over the past four years, our troops in Iraq have been supplanted by another army of equal size—the contracting force. There are as many private contractors in Iraq as U.S. soldiers on the ground.

Outsourcing our military is cause for concern in and of itself. But the recent uncovering of indiscriminate hostility toward Iraqi civilians and unprovoked killings by security contractors in Iraq is a siren's warning that demands immediate attention.

Blackwater—a company that has reaped over \$110 million since January 2006 in U.S. contracts—offers the most egregious example of what is wrong with our occupation of Iraq.

Last week, Blackwater security protecting State Department officials, opened fire in a

Baghdad neighborhood. In what appears to be an unprovoked incident, Blackwater guards killed at least 11 innocent Iraqi civilians and wounded 12 others.

But because of a decree delivered in 2004 by former Ambassador Paul Bremer—on his last day on the job—these contractors are granted immunity from Iraqi law and will likely face no charges at home.

The lack of accountability is anathema to our fundamental principle of justice and exemplifies why the occupation of Iraq is a failure.

Congress must not be silent lest we become complicit in these acts. The longer we stay in Iraq under the terms of the current occupation the more these incidents which undermine our international credibility will occur.

COMMEMORATING THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF KANSAS CITY'S KCUR RADIO STATION

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 2007

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition and to commemorate one of Kansas City's premier radio stations 89.3 FM, KCUR Radio. Based at and operating from the University of Missouri—Kansas City campus, KCUR is celebrating its golden anniversary on October 21, 1957. I know that Congressman DENNIS MOORE of Kansas joins me in my well-wishes for KCUR as it has served the whole Kansas City community, on both sides of the state line 50 years of continuous service.

At home, KCUR entertains, enlightens, and informs the Greater Kansas City metropolitan area. But more than that, quite simply, this radio station enhances the quality of life for Kansas Citians and all listeners by broadcasting over radio waves and the internet non-commercial radio programming 24 hours a day, including 20 hours of news each week-day, through its charter membership as a National Public Radio station. Continually, 89.3 FM is recognized for groundbreaking features and extensive coverage of politics, the arts, health, and minority matters. KCUR's original broadcasts and programs have captured the hearts and minds of listeners and learners nationwide.

This heartland station has grown from a station with two full-time employees and a signal range of four miles, to 23 full-time broadcast professionals and 17 part-time employees with a signal reaching a 90-mile radius covering northwestern Missouri and northeastern Kansas. Today, KCUR is broadcasting with a power of 100,000 watts to over 150,000 listeners all due largely through the efforts of its 200 tireless volunteers.

KCUR began broadcasting October 21, 1957 from the third floor of Scofield Hall with a signal range of 4 miles, 2 full-time employees and a budget of \$15,000 from the University. It was the first university licensed educational FM station in Missouri and the second FM in Kansas City.

In the Spring of 1956, C.J. Stevens, then Director of Radio and TV at the University of Kansas City, submitted a budget request to establish and operate an educational FM broadcast station, and he was turned down.